

The Daily New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3.

The fellow who was to beat Speaker Reed for the nomination for congress in the first congressional district of Maine, apparently got lost in the woods on his way to the convention. Anyway the czar was renominated by acclamation.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, says "these are my private views which I believe are those of the Democratic party." Wonder if the senator ever heard the story of the frog that swelled and swelled? The same fate apparently awaits the gentleman from the gum swamps of the south.

General Miles seems to be enjoying himself so thoroughly in Puerto Rico that he has no time to write long reports to the department in Washington. A continuous round of pleasure is a new experience to an American officer, and no one can blame the general for taking advantage of the situation.

Well, if General Merritt needs 50,000 soldiers to settle matters in the Philippines, Uncle Sam can furnish them on short notice, but the insurgent high-collared-foram over in that quarter of the world will save himself trouble by requesting the American governor general to countermand the order for reinforcements.

The news from the Alabama election that the "Populists lost heavily" is somewhat ambiguous. The people outside of the Alabama political circles will not know whether the Democratic party swallowed the Pops, or the Populists swallowed the Democrats. In these days of promiscuous fusion the news dispenses should be a little more definite in their expressions.

It is almost time for the different tax collectors in the territory to make their returns to the territorial treasurer of the taxes collected for the month of July. If the people will watch the columns of the NEW MEXICAN and read the statement of the returns made they can gather a pretty good idea of the locality of the county officials who do their duties in levying, assessing and collecting the revenues.

If the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain can be ratified and signed, sealed and delivered without a special session of congress, President McKinley will confer a favor upon the country by allowing the congressmen to stay at home until after the November election. The people of this country are very tender-hearted and the terrible war that would be occasioned by calling so many statesmen away from the bosoms of their constituents at a time when political fences need resetting and strengthening would be looked upon as a national calamity.

Some observing cuss says that the American is becoming thoroughly civilized, because he takes more time in which to eat his dinner. It is an even wager that the fellow who made that discovery never spent a half hour in a railroad eating house or a creamery lunch room in one of the large cities. Time and tide are not in it with the clerk or business man who rushes in, throws a leg over a high stool and swallows all there is in front of him before the waiter can open a napkin. The dollar of our daddies will have to become less elusive before the average American devotes much time to eating; time is worth too much in the market for any leisurely movements at the table.

A New Power Has Arisen.

Great Britain has watched the progress of the war between the United States and Spain with the closest interest and the English papers have been outspoken in their opinions concerning the events which have happened since February 15, when the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor. The friendly attitude assumed by the British government is, perhaps, as is claimed by some, due solely to a desire to make of this country an ally for offensive and defensive purposes, but be that as it may, the newspapers of that country have not lost sight of the many possibilities for the future arising out of the wonderful fighting abilities displayed by the army and navy of the United States.

The London Saturday Review, in a recent issue, in speaking of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the future of Cuba and Puerto Rico, says: "Those who think America will be restrained by German bluff or by Franco-Russian menace do not understand her or her people."

In this observation the English have shown a keener understanding of the Americans than has to been expected, and point to the continental

powers a moral which they would do well to dig up. Russia, Germany and France had much to do with the settlement of the Russo-German war, and imagine that the incidents of the affair can be repeated and the United States frightened into obeying the behests of nations that have no concern in the war and the settlement of peace. The English know that the Americans allow no one to interfere with their affairs, this the other countries appear to be ignorant of, and some day may have to be taught. Continuing the Review says: "In spite of the German superiority in battleships, it is our settled belief that the navy of America, even as it is at present, is strong enough to beat the navy of the Kaiser." The Review gives as its reasons for this belief that the Americans are better gunners, better sailors, and the American ships are better than those possessed by Germany. America has tens of thousands of hardy, able seamen, whereas there are many of the men in the German navy who never saw the sea until a year or two ago. In the article a very significant paragraph occurs, as follows:

For these and other reasons we believe that America will not be stopped in her imperial progress by German bluff nor daunted by Franco-Russian menace. We shouldn't even now be afraid of the issue of a conflict between the United States navy and that of France, for the American superiority in gunnery would give them an enormous advantage; but in such a conflict we would probably take a hand and the probability would change to a certainty if Russia dared to support her ally. The truth is that a new power of the very first rank has pushed itself among the nations.

Opposition to Surrender of the Philippines.

The administration's position on the Philippine Islands, in the terms of peace offered to Spain, is meeting with the reception among the people that was to have been expected. Telegrams and letters by the hundreds are pouring into the president and cabinet protesting against any arrangement which will allow the Spaniards to have anything more to do with the islands. The papers of the country, and they come very nearly representing the sentiment of the country on public matters, aside from politics, are almost unanimous in their opposition to the project of only retaining a coaling station in the Philippines.

The Americans feel that having once broken Spain's power in the east that it would be a crime in the eyes of the rest of the world and in the name of humanity to restore that government's sovereignty over the people of that archipelago.

The question of disposing of the Philippines will cause more talk and worry than any other talk entering into the peace negotiations. The Spaniards do not want to give the islands up and may refuse to enter into a treaty of peace, unless compelled to by a superior force which provides for the surrender of the islands in the Pacific. On the other hand the Americans may refuse to allow the administration to consider any terms of peace which do not carry a provision for the annexation of these islands. Should the situation develop a dead-lock the conclusion of peace may be deferred for a long time. An armistice could be maintained between the two countries until the snarl could be straightened out, but that would require the keeping of large bodies of troops in the field for an indefinite period.

The war with Spain brought its problems which have been solved in a very satisfactory manner. Armies have been raised and equipped in a few weeks, the navy was raised from a place of almost insignificance among the other powers of the world to that of second, battles were fought and won and the war brought to a speedy end by the energy of the American people, and there is every reason to believe that the same energy and hard sense will settle the Philippine question in a satisfactory manner without further fighting, even if the president and cabinet are compelled to bow to the will of the people in the end. The idea of having won a prize and then after the contest surrender it to the defeated enemy, is clearly against the grain of the nation. That seems to be the secret of the opposition to the plan outlined by the president in his reply to Spain's note requesting that terms of peace be granted.

No Lack of Good Men.

(Albuquerque Citizen.) The Republican party has excellent material for congressional delegate. There are leading Republicans in every county, any one of whom could creditably represent the territory at Washington. Hernalillo county has such men as Pedro Perea, J. E. Armijo, B. S. Bodoy and T. A. Finkel. Valencia county contains that grand old leader, Col. J. Franco Chaves and Sol. Luna. Colfax county could win with either T. W. Collier or A. C. Voorhees at the head of the ticket. Rio Arriba county has in T. D. Burns a popular and capable man. Taos county has Pedro Sanchez and Juan C. Santistevan, either of whom would make a good record in congress. Santa Fe has a dozen republican leaders, any one of whom is worthy of congressional honors. San Miguel county has Gov. M. A. Otero, John S. Clark and several other true and tried Republicans, who would be elected if nominated. Socorro county has a number of good men, all worthy of any honor the Republican party can confer upon them. Lincoln county has Col. G. W. Pritchard and other able men. Dona Ana county has Capt. Llewellyn, Judge S. B. Newcomb and other popular and deserving men. Grant county has a dozen Republican leaders, all of them worthy and competent for delegate.

The territory should elect a Republican delegate. Mr. Ferguson can do nothing at Washington beneficial to New Mexico. He is with the minority, and minorities do not accomplish much at the national capital. The Republicans can elect the delegate in November, but if they should do so by a good majority. The Citizen is in favor of the Republican nominee, who ever he may be. Of course, from local pride and personal friendship, this paper would prefer to help elect Hon. Pedro Perea, if he will consent to become a candidate; but if some other man is the nominee we will all join in and do our best to secure his election.

TERRITORIAL MINING NOTES

New Mining Law.

The bill looking after the interests of the volunteer soldiers in mining matters has become a law. No mining claim or a portion of a mining claim owned by any person who may enlist in the army or navy shall be subject to forfeiture for non-performance of the annual assessment until six months after owner is mustered out of service, or if he does not survive the war, then six months after his death has occurred.

Taos County.

Work is progressing steadily on the Bitter Creek placer workings at La Belle.

Colfax County.

Things are taking on a lively air in the Hemitte district near Elizabethtown.

The Golden Ajax at Elizabethtown has a promising outlook. Work has been resumed.

A force of men is working night and day on the extension of the Monero at Elizabethtown.

The placer dredge machine near Elizabethtown has resumed work after having its boilers repaired.

The damage occasioned by the recent floods in the Elizabethtown district is being repaired by the miners.

The recent wet spell caused a rock slide into the workings of the Franklin Placer Company at Elizabethtown, retarding work to some extent.

There is considerable excitement at Elizabethtown over the discovery of a vein said to be a fabulously rich lead in the Black Copper mine. The lead was tapped directly under where the rich ore was found, something like a year ago, and the ore now exposed in the tunnel is of the same character and richness.

Hernalillo County.

The Miners Union and Mogul mines at Bland are showing up well under the development work being done on them.

Medio Dia canon, in the Cochiti district, is coming to the front. The indications point to some rich mineral deposits in that section.

Messrs. Tyrell and Meyers are pushing development work on the Monarch mining claim at Bland. A fine vein of gold quartz has been uncovered.

The miners are all pushing development work on their properties in Peralta canon, Cochiti district. From four to eight feet of water is flowing down the canon.

W. B. McPherson has resigned the management of the Bland mill. He has been offered the superintendency of the Albemarle new mill, but it is not known whether he will accept or not, as his health is not of the best and he may seek a lower altitude.

Grant County.

The Mineral Point Zinc Company, of Mineral Point, Wis., is taking zinc ore out of a mine at Hanover, and shipping it to a smelter plant in the Badger state.

B. B. Thayer is looking after the mining and smelter interests of the Hearst's estate during the absence of D. R. Gillett, who will shortly leave for California for his health.

A good sized streak of ore running 100 ounces in silver and between 60 and 75 per cent lead has been uncovered by George Kresge and William MacKoy near one of their properties near Hanover.

John and Patrick Welsh have made a good strike of copper-ore in a claim at Hanover owned by H. J. Hutchison. The ore runs a high percentage in copper and is plentifully sprinkled with chips of native copper.

Socorro County.

C. T. Brown and the Terry Brothers, of Socorro, are beginning to make things hum in Water canon. Mr. Brown has in the neighborhood of 100 men working in the district.

A Terrible Predicament.

Young Dudley (of the Fifth avenue cavalry)—Heaven! Here come the Spaniards, and here I am not in evening dress—and after 7 o'clock—New York Journal.

Saved.

"How did Gudgeon get out of that suit for breach of promise?" "He put his wife on the stand and she swore that the other woman was in luck when she lost him."—Town Topics.

Not a Hero.

"Maria, is this red, white and blue ice cream wholesome?" "I don't know, but what if it isn't? Aren't you willing to take any risks for your country?"—Chicago Record.

Knew What She Wanted.

"Why not take this parrot, ma'am?" asked the dealer. "It talks." "I want a parrot to talk to and not to talk back," replied Miss Elder.—Town Topics.

Evidently Not.

"Is he a strategist?" "Oh, dear, no. Why, he believes in doing things."—Chicago Post.

A Trialism.

Every man carries a penknife, but not one man in 20 carries a good one.—Acheson Globe.

The Discouragement of Carlos.

I'm out of the pretending line. It is a sad and painful thing. But 'mongst these countrymen of mine there's too much competition. —Washington Star.

Too Easily Satisfied.

He—If I could even kiss you once a week I would be perfectly happy. She—Once a week? You have been trifling with me, sir.

NEW MEXICO REPORTS

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NEW MEXICO MINES

Commissioner Leeson Interviewed by An Omaha Paper Concerning Mineral in This Territory.

GREAT MINERAL WEALTH

Eighty-five Mining Districts—Mines Worked for Years Improving in Production—Favorable Propositions of Low Grade Ore.

Among the superintendents of exhibits in the Mines building are a number of old timers, who have literally grown up with the mineral development of the Transmississippi country, says the Omaha Bee. They have prospected over all the mineral bearing regions of the west and given a chunk of rock they can not only give a theoretical explanation of its composition but they can tell at a glance almost the exact locality from which it came. Without exception they are enthusiastic boomers of the states they represent and they are never tired of entertaining visitors with practical object lessons on the mineral wealth that lies under the mountains of the west. One of these is Commissioner J. J. Leeson, who is in charge of the New Mexico exhibit and who is a firm believer in the future of his territory. He says:

"New Mexico is very likely to witness in the next year, a remarkable advancement in gold mining, and even now the tide has set in, bringing with it not only men of wide experience in mining, but also those who have the means to bring the mineral to the surface. New Mexico has an area of 122,500 square miles, with a population of some 270,000. It was settled in 1553 by the Spaniards; belonged to the Spanish crown until 1821, and from that time on it formed a part of the Republic of Mexico until the treaty of Guadalupe de Hidalgo in 1848, when it became a part of the United States. Prior to 1821, or during the time that this territory belonged to the crown of Spain, numerous grants of land, more or less extensive, were made, including hundreds of thousands of acres, were made by the Spanish crown to individual settlers of Spanish origin, and the confusion as to titles resulting from these ancient grants, the vagueness of the description of their boundaries, and the almost total lack of a less country, has led to serious complications, but by an act of congress a court of private land claims has been created, and through the energetic work of this court most all of the titles have or are being satisfactorily adjusted.

"This territory has some 85 mining districts, which are scattered widely and cover a large section of country, thus showing that the mineral wealth is by no means confined in any one special place but largely developed over a great extent of territory. The mines worked for years not only holding their own as steady wealth producers, but with every foot of development adding more and more to the wealth of the territory and nation, and bringing into prominent notice the different sections of the territory more particularly adapted to mining. By examining any ordinary map of the western states it will be seen that all the most valuable recent developments of mineral in southern Colorado are on a well defined line following the Rocky mountain system into and across New Mexico, and that the line extends through central west and southwest portions of the territory without a break of any considerable length. That conditions along this extent of country, almost 400 miles in length, in many respects resemble the gold and silver bearing formation of Mexico, the Colorado, the Rio Grande, the San Juan, Leadville and the great San Juan country of Colorado, cannot be doubted, and in the coming years it is not unlikely this section of New Mexico may develop many places as productive of wealth as the Colorado districts named at the exposition.

"New Mexico presents, among others, the favorable propositions of low grade and large bodies of free milling ore. Most of the mining sections have already been prospectively sufficiently to enable a practical man to form a judgment as to where and how to work. New Mexico is blessed with a climate unsurpassed anywhere in the United States. No excessive heat during the summer months and not cold in the winter, so that one can work as well in the month of December and January as in June and July. The altitude of most of the mining districts is from 5,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level."

The New Mexican Printing company has on sale the records for the use of notaries public, with the chapter of the Compiled laws governing notaries, printed in the front. Will be delivered at any postoffice or express office on receipt of \$1.25.

Code of Civil Procedure.

Every practicing attorney in the territory should have a copy of the New Mexico Code of Civil Procedure, bound in separate form with alternate blank pages for annotations. The New Mexican Printing company has such an edition on sale at the following prices: Leatherette binding, \$1.25; full law sheep, \$2; flexible morocco, \$2.50.

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FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Fashions in Millinery and Clothing For Children's Wear.

For young women round hats draped completely in tulle are much liked. Straw hats, with a gauze turban drapery, are seen for girls' wear. Satin straw braided in different colors, with a plaid effect, is prettily trimmed, with plaid collar. The wrap waist, in favor for babies and small children remains the long coat, shirred at the top or gathered into a yoke, with a pelorine, revers or collar. For half



grown girls a jacket, close fitting at the back and loose in front is the correct style. Short, loose socks are also employed for children of all ages and are desirable for summer, as they are easily put on and off. It is never safe to dispense with a wrap for children, even in the warmest weather, as the temperature is always liable to sudden changes, and children become chilled very easily, as they are quickly overheated.

Foulard, sarah, bengaline and taffeta are the silks employed for children. Challies, cashmires and plaids are favorite woven goods. As for the material, there is an immense variety, and nearly all are suitable for little people. Pique, dotted muslin and lawns printed with very small figures are perhaps the prettiest. Yokes, square, pointed or round collars, berthes and long sashes are the trimmings usually chosen.

The illustration in today's issue shows an empire bonnet for a little girl from 3 to 6 years old. It is of pale pink taffeta, the crown being encircled by five ruffles of white mousseline de soie. The brim is covered with an application of cream guipure and is edged with two white ruffles. A pompon of narrow black velvet ribbon is placed at the top of the crown, another on the brim, and at the back is a little ruffle of pink taffeta edged with black velvet and headed by a smaller velvet pompon.

THE TABLE.

Floral Decorations and the Best Ways of Arranging Them.

No table is now complete without flowers. At breakfast, luncheon, tea and dinner they are an essential part of the table furniture. There is a degree of skill and intelligence necessary, however, to their proper selection and arrangement. There are many flowers attractive in themselves which have a fragrance so heavy as to be almost sickening when it is mingled with the odor of food. Among such flowers unsuitable for table decoration may be mentioned syringas, white lilies, sweet yellow lilies, narcissus, jasmine and lilacs. Roses, sweet peas, mignonette, violets and pansies do not have the oppressive quality and



MORNING JACKET.

may be freely used, as may all scentless flowers. Ferns alone form a very pretty decoration.

Floral arrangements for table ornamentation should always be low. A flat, broad dish, square, round or oval, like a fern dish, is the best receptacle for them. This may be of pottery, silver or other metal and may be set upon an embroidered centerpiece or upon a flat tuluror. The edge of the mirror should be covered with smilax, ferns or moss, and by the way, ribbons and little fans are no addition to the beauty of floral arrangements, but rather give them a tawdry effect.

The morning jacket illustrated is of pink surah trimmed with valencienne insertion. The yoke is composed of radiating bands of insertion and silk and is framed by a bertha, from which falls a scarf in front. The sleeves are encircled by horizontal bands of insertion and terminate in a lace ruffle. The waist collar is of surah and lace, the belt of pink faille, tied at the side.

No End to Them.

Smith—Old Graspery invited me to take lunch with him yesterday.

Jones—Did, eh? I suppose there was no end to the good things you had to eat.

Smith—Right you are. There was neither a beginning nor an end to them.

Jones—Why, what did you have?

Smith—Pretzels.—Chicago News.

Early Suspicion.

He—When did she begin to fear that he had married her for her money?

She—Well, I believe her suspicions were first aroused when she had to fee the minister.—Brooklyn Life.

RECORD AND BRIEF WORK.

Transcript, record and brief work for attorneys at the New Mexican printing office for the approaching session of the Territorial Supreme court, printed at the lowest possible figures and in the neatest, best and most acceptable style. Patronize the New Mexican Printing Co., and you will get first-class work, besides supporting an institution that is at work daily for this city, the county and the entire territory of New Mexico.

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